ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 17. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856. WHOLE NO. 371.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY of Buncombe Superior Court I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION all the remaining Stock of

GOODS

belonging to the firm of **Smith & McDowell**, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., each day, during Court week, until all the Stock on hand is disposed of.

On all sums over Five Dollars a credit of six months from the 6th day of October, 1856, interest from date, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Our Stock is composed of all the various articles usually kept in a village store. Call on us and see if you can't get the best bargains ever bought in Asheville. The Goods must and will be sold.

The sale will take place in front of the Store, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner of the firm of
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Sept. 25, 1856. 2w

20 Shares of Bank Stock For Sale.

WE will offer for sale on Tuesday the 7th of October, precisely at 1 o'clock, at the door of the Bank in this place, the above Stock.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Exec's of J. M. Smith.

Asheville, Sept. 25.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Notice.

THE members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified that an election of a Board of Directors of said Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Secretary in the town of Asheville, on Friday the 10th day of October, prox. A full attendance is desired. Members not being in attendance may send up their proxies.

JAS. B. RANKIN, Sec'y.

Sept. 18, 1856.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

1000 LBS White Lead in Oil. Warranted pure Lead ground in pure Linseed Oil and full weight.

Just received at ASTON'S.

300 Best Eng. Venetian Red.
200 " Spanish Brown.
500 " Putty.
200 " Sal Soda.
70 " Chrome Green, in oil.
1 Barrel Lampblack.
25 lbs Litharge.
25 " Prussian Blue.
75 " Chrome Yellow.
25 " Turkey Umber.
25 " Gum Shellac
12 Doz. Paint Brushes, assorted.
10 lbs Nutmegs.

Just received at ASTON'S.

September 11, 1856. tf

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18 1856. tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties when desired

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10 1854

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10 1856.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

If You are coming, why don't you come along?

And supply yourself with a lot of Spratt's Patent Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Cans—a new and indispensable article for the lovers of good things. Just received by Express at the People's Emporium, by the public's obedient servant,

Aug. 14. E. J. ASTON.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa.

Sept. 18, 1856.

THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

Report on Kansas.

We take the following report from the St. Louis *Republican*, and recommend it to all who wish a condensed view of recent occurrences in Kansas:

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE.

The mass meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, held a short time since, appointed a committee to visit Kansas Territory, and inquire into the actual condition of things there. That committee met promptly, and deputed two of their number—Messrs. McLure and Lay—to undertake this service. They have done so, and have placed in our hands the following

REPORT:

Hon. John F. Darby, President of the Kansas Mass Meeting of St. Louis:

SIR:—The undersigned committee appointed to visit Kansas Territory, beg leave to report that, in conformity to the requirements of the resolutions of said meeting, they have visited the Territory of Kansas with a view to learn the true state of facts in relation to the present disturbed and distracted condition of that Territory.

We do not, sir, pretend to give a full and detailed statement of every particular violation of law and order in that ill-fated Territory, for the time expended in our inquiries did not afford us the means of so doing; but we believe that we have succeeded in collecting all the necessary facts in relation to all the most prominent occurrences and acts of hostility and violence committed against the citizens and society of Kansas.

During the early part of summer, peace and quiet prevailed generally through the Territory; pro-slavery men and free soilers were living on neighborly terms with each other—differing with each other on the subject of slavery as other political topics. This quiet was of short duration, however. All again became excitement upon the news being spread through the Territory that Colonel James H. Lane was marching an army of about one thousand men from the north-eastern States into Kansas, for the purpose of controlling the political destinies of the Territory; and some time in the latter part of July or in the early part of the month of August last, said Lane, under the disguised name of Colonel Cook, with a regiment of armed men, (consisting of, as variously estimated from six hundred to one thousand men.) enterered the Territory on its northern boundary, after having marched in a body through the State of Iowa and Nebraska Territory, to the Kansas line, entered the latter in small detachments, and again united after having marched some distance into the Territory; about two hundred of this army are Canadians. Soon after this, and between the 1st and 12th of August, this army marched through the counties of Lykins, Franklin and Douglas, robbing the pro slavery citizens of their horses, mules, provisions, and arms, and commanding them to leave the Territory many of whom did so, with their familes, in a most destitute condition; others sought protection by flying to other parts of the Territory and, uniting with other proslavery men, formod companies for the purpose of protecting themselves against the threatened assaults of Lane's party. In a very short time most of the abolition citizens of the Territory armed themselves and united with Lane's party, swelling his army to about fifteen hundred, (Lane says twenty two hundred.) On the 22th of August, at about 11 o'clock at night, a company of Lane's men, numbering about two hundred and fifty, made an attack on the town of Franklin, where a small company of pro slavery men (about fourteen in number) had collected and armed themselves for protection.

Lane's party commenced the attack by firing upon the house in which the pro-slavery men were. The fire was returned, and after a hot contest of some half hour or more, Lane's party retreated, leaving seven of his men killed and a much larger number wounded. They soon returned and set fire to the house and burned it, and took all its inmates prisoners. They then robbed the post office, and also the dwelling houses of the town, some six in number—of all their valuables, and returned to the town of Lawrence, at which place Lane had established his headquarters.

A settlement, known by the name of "the Georgia Colony," which was composed of a number of families from the State of Georgia, settled in the same neighborhood, with their farms adjoining each other, on the south side of Kansas river, was attacked on the 23d August by a company of abolitionists, commanded by —— Brown, and all the houses of the colony were burned, and everything of value was destroyed or carried away by the victors. There were no women or children at the colony at the time of the attack; they had been removed for safety, and but few men were there at the time—six of whom were supposed to be killed.

On the — day of August, a company of Lane's men, about three hundred in number, marched to a settlement called "Treadwell's Settlement," in Douglas county, composed of several families from the South, settled near each other with their slaves, engaged in farming. When the attack was made they all took shelter in Treadwell's house. The house was soon besieged by the abolitionists. They then attempted to escape by flight, but many of them were killed and wounded.—The houses were burned and all the property of value taken by Lane's party.

The next night a party of some two or three hundred of Lane's regiment attacked the dwelling house of H. T. Titus, in which some twelve or fifteen pro-slavery men had taken refuge, after having been driven from their own homes by the abolitionists. Titus and the men in his house were armed and resisted the assailants for some time, killing several of their men and compelled them to retreat; but they soon renewed the assault by firing a cannon several times through the house, killing one man and severely wounding Mr. Titus and M. M. Holsey. They then made preparations to set fire to the house, when Mr. Titus and the others in his house surrendered. After Titus' party were made prisoners, they commenced searching the house and premises for Mrs. Titus, and after spending some time in hunting for her, they demanded of the prisoners where she was.—They informed them that she was not there, but had been sent away for safety the day before. They accused the prisoners of lying; that they knew she was there, and swore they would find her, and continued their search, and ripped up the floor of the house, and searched under it for her. They then robbed the house and all the prisoners, and burned the house.

After all these outrages by Lane's party, the whole country was under the most intense excitement and alarm. Lane had established his headquarters at Lawrence, and daily sending out scouting and marauding parties to plunder and rob, and in a short time they had all the horses and mules in the interior of the Territory in their possession, and the pro-slavery men driven away, and many of them murdered. Lane was no longer in disguise; he now openly declared that Kansas should be a free State at all hazards, and that the pro-slavery men should all leave the territory.

The Govenor of the territory, in consequence of these enormities, on the 25th August issued his proclamation declaring the territory in a state of open insurrection and rebellion, and calling upon all the law-abiding citizens and officers, civil and military, of the territory, to assist, by all means in their power, to put down the insurrection.

The whole country now became divided into two great parties, the free-soilers having before armed themselves and joined Lane's regiment, and the pro-slavery men imbodied themselves together for the purpose of resisting Lane and his party. Lane's party is a regular army, well fortified at Lawrence, and protected by six or eight pieces of artillery, and his men all well armed with Sharpe's rifles and sidearmes.

The pro-slavery party are in detached parties, and stationed in and about the river towns to protect them from Lane's attack—Lane having full control of nearly all the interior portions of the Territory,

On the 30th of August a battle was fought between a company of two hundred and fifty pro-slavery men, commanded by General Reid, and about two hundred abolitionists, commanded by Brown, at Ossawattomie.—Thirty of Brown's party were killed and several wounded, and five of Reid's men wounded. The town was burned by Reid's men, after the battle was over. Gen. Reid tried to prevent the burning of the town, but some of his men were so much exasperated he could not control them.

On the 3d of September Lane sent two hundred mounted men from Lawrence to the town of Tecumseh, (the citizens of this town were not armed or expecting an attack;) they completely sacked the town. They had five wagons, which they filled from the provision and other stores of the town of great value. The stock of Mr. A. J. Vaughn, formerly of Liberty, Missouri, amounted to about $5,000. The company returned to Lawrence with their booty.

On the fifth of September Lane, with about five hundred men marched to the town of Lecompton, the capital of the Territory, and in line, and planted five cannons and one mortar in range of the town, and then demanded the surrender of the prisoners, Robinson, Brown, and others, who are under indictment for treason; at which time a company of United States troops (then stationed at Lecompton) marched out in protection of the town, and Lane's party retreated.

A company of about one hundred men of Lane's party marched from Lawrence to the town of Easton, about twelve miles from Fort Leavenworth, on the 8th day of September, (which was a week ago last Tuesday;) and robbed the citizens of the town of all their property, consisting of groceries dry goods, clothing, horses, mules, and everything of value that was in the town, even striped some of the inhabitants of the clothes they had on, and immediately returned to Lawrence.

And the next night a company of about fifty men from Lawrence robbed the town of Osawkee, about thirty-five miles from Leavenworth, in the same manner as the town of Easton; and either the same company or another of about the same number, murdered a pro-slavery man in his own house, and robbed the house, near Osawkee, the next morning. A company of men were being raised at Leavenworth city to go in pursuit of these marauders, but whether they succeeded in overtaking them we have not learned.

The people of Leavenworth city were thrown into a state of excitement about the 30th of August by the discovery of a plan of Lane's party to murder the citizens of that town and then sack and burn the town. This plan was discovered by some letters and other documents founed in possession of some men from Lawrence, who had come into Leavenworth in disguise, and who were immediately arrested on suspecion. The plan was, that on a certain day a large company from Lawrence shauld attack the town, previous to which they would smuggle as many free-soilers as they conld into the town, who were to be lodged and secreted by the free soil citizens of the towu and furnished with arms, and when the insult was commenced by invaders, and the pro-slavery men engaged against them, these secreted free soilers were to leave their bihing places in the city and attack the pro slavery men in the rear, and and thus destroy them.

When this plan was discovered, the citizens held a meeting and resolved to disarm all those free soilers who had been implicated in the plan, twelve in all. Capt. Emory was appointed to carry out the resolutinn. He succeeded in disarming the first eleven without difficulty, but the twelfth one, a man by the name of Wm. Phillips, was prepared for fight, had his doors bolted, and several men in the house with him, all armed; and when Capt. Emory and his company came in front of the house, Phillips fired upon them from the window of the second floor, and killed one man, and then he, or some other man with him, fired again, wounding another man. Capt. Emory then fired on Philips and killed him, and wounded his brother.—The others in the house were taken prisoners and sent away without injury. This Phillips was a lawyer and a kind of a land agent.—He was tarred and feathered and rode on a rail about a year ago for crimes imputed to him. He is generally known to have been a regular reporter in relation to Kansas difficulties for the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and the Missouri Democrat.—In consequences of all these outrages, and many other enormities of a more private character, or in which cases few persons were the sufferers, many worthy families have been turned out of their homes to seek shelter, food, and protection as best they might; and many of the citizens of the river towns in in Kansas have contributed to the full extent of their means in rendering the needed assistance to them; and much more is necessary to be done, and beyond what the people of Kansas are able to do. We do therefore recommend to the citizens of St. Louis to collect means and forward to Wm. H. Russel, of Leavenworth city, or to A. G. Boone, of Westport, or to such other persons as they may think proper.

It may be said by some that a repetition of these outrages, and consequent suffering proceeding from the same, will not again happen, as the new governor has taken measures to put an end to this kind of warfare. But we very much doubt so favorable a result, as we believe, from all the facts we have been able to collect, that Lane and his party came to Kansas under pay, and for the double purpose of making Kansas a free State and also to keep up the excitement on the subject of slavery till after the presidential election, and even if Lane's party be routed or disbanded by the United States troops, yet they will form into companies of marauding parties, for the purpose of harrassing the pro-slavery citizens of Kansas until their object be accomplished.

Respectfully,

C. C. McLURE,
JOHN LAY.

☞ A man somewhere out West being indicted for stealing bacon, went to a lawyer and told him his case. The lawyer, strange to say, advised him to settle, but the man said no, he had a right to be tried by a jury and a lawyer to defend him. The case come up, and the witness swore up to the hub against the man. It was a clear case to all, even to the attorney who argued for the bacon stealer. The jury went "out," and soon returned with a verdict "not guilty." The man thrust his thumbs in his vest pockets, and went out of the Court House whistling Yankee Doodle. The next day his lawyer met him, and asked him how under heavens he got that case.—"Now, squire," said the client, "I'll tell you how the thing was done, but you need'nt say anything about it—eleveu of the jury had some of the bacon!"

During the witchcraft time the English burned about 30,000 women, generally poor and retired females who had no man to defend them. The victims were bound hand and foot, and thrown into deep water. If they floated, that was evidence of a guilty magical power, and they were taken out and buried at the stake, while the "rigidly righteous" sang psalms. If the accused sank and were drowned—that was evidence that they were innocent, and it was a pity they were drowned!—*Chambers' Journal.*

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD YIELD.—Since 1838, the gross product of the gold mines of North Carolina, as far as indicated by the mint returns, are $4,233,236, and of Georgia $5,686,864; total $9,920,120,100; and the aggregate expense of maintaining them, twenty two thousand dollars annually, or about four hundred thousand dollars for the whole period.

BANKING IN AUSTRALIA.—There are eight chartered banks in Australia, having an aggregate capital of $25,000,000. Their profits have been enormous, some of them having paid dividends as high as 30 per cent. last year, and most of them as high as 20 per. cent.

Donelly wrote home recenly that McGraw had died from an "affection of the throat."—He was hung last season in California. For getting around an ugly sentence Donelly takes precedence of any gentleman of our acquaintance.

Rev. Mr. Tibbets, of Belfast, Me., prays that "God will turn President Pierce from the error of his ways, but if he cannot do that, that he will take him out of the world." Mr. Tibbets, at last accounts, was waxing warm upon the political questions of the day, and if the steam continued to rise as rapidly as it had commenced, fears were entertained that he would explode.

"BETTER" NOW.—A couple named Jerry Better and Louisia Well, were married at the Cathedral, on Sunday. Louisa was *Well* before, but she is *Better* now.

TOO BAD.—A gentleman having been asked on his return from a party the other evening whether he had seen Miss A., a young lady noted for her decolete style of dress, replied that he *had seen a good deal of her.*

Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow.*

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 9, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THO. SETTLE, Jr. of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

SPEAKING.

W. W. Avery, Esq., will address the people of Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, &c., on the Tuesday of their approaching Courts, respectively. He will also fill appointments at such other intermediate points as may be designated by our friends in the respective counties.

List of Appointments.

I will address the people on the Presidential question, at the following times and places, viz:

Webster, Jackson	Co.,	Oct.	25
Nantihala, Cherokee	"	"	27
Fort Hembre,	" "	"	28
Persim'on Creek,	" "	"	29
Murphy,	" "	"	30
Valley Town,	" "	"	31
Franklin, Macon	"	Nov.	1
Cataloochie, Haywod	"	"	4

Time will be divided with any gentleman of the American party.

MARCUS ERWIN.

I will address the people of Henderson County on the Presidential election, at the following times and places:

Cathey's Creek Election ground,	Wednesday October	29
Hendersonville,	"	30
Edneyville,	"	31

DAVID COLEMAN.

☞We are requested to say that the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman will be at the Regimental Muster at Hamilton's Old Fields, Rutherford county, on Tuesday next.

TICKETS!

It is important that every precinct and county in the State be supplied with printed election tickets. The whole ticket as it appears at the head of this column, is to be voted. We will send them to any county (free of postage) for seventy five cents per hundred, three dollars for five hundred, or five dollars per thousand.

We call attention to this matter now, that there may be no neglect in securing tickets. We shall print none but those ordered.

☞The Fall Term of our Superior Court is now in session, Judge Ellis presiding. The Docket is pretty well crowded, as usual.

"ABOLISHING THE NEGRO RACE."—Mr. Spinner, a Black Republican candidate for Congress in New York, says in a published letter, "I am in favor of abolishing the negro race." He does not (says the New Hampshire Patriot) explain the process by which he would accomplish this object, but he would probably do it by the Banks plan of "absorption."

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The arrests made by the police of the city of New Orleans, during the month of August, number altogether 2284; of these, 505 were women, and the rest were men. As in all such records getting drunk and disturbing the peace make the most conspicuous show in point of numbers, the arrests for that offence being 538 males and 98 females. There were no arrests for either murder or maiming. For forgery, 2 men were arrested; for larceny, 54 men and 12 women; for perjury, 5 men and 1 woman; for receiving stolen goods, 2 women; for robbery, 5 men; for stabbing, 5 men; for swindling, 3 men; and for being vagrants, 268 men and 106 women.

☞On Monday last, Mr. Clingman addressed the people at this place. A large crowd were in attendance, actuated by an honest desire to hear a plain statement of the present aspect of political affairs, from a man in whom they have the most unbounded confidence, and whose predictions heretofore have evinced a singular degree of foresight and sagacity. Mr. Clingman made a calm, clear and succinct statement of the causes and progress of the present unfortunate condition of the country, making it clear to every unprejudiced mind that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill *did not*, as falsely charged by the Abolitionists in the North and many Fillmore men at the South, produce the fanatical excitement now so rampant throughout the North. He showed from the history of the country, that the North repudiated the Missouri Compromise in less than twelve months after its passage—that she never abided by it, except when she could use it to advance her own selfish purposes—that she had been for many years steadily making aggressions upon the South, and was only using the repeal of the Missouri restriction as a cloak to cover her iniquities.

Mr. Clingman spoke as befits an independent freeman of the late bogus Whig Convention at Baltimore. He read extracts from a speech delivered in the Convention by Gov. Morehead, of this State, and also extracts from a speech lately delivered in the North by Banks, the Black Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, and called the attention of the people to the striking similarity of the views put forth by these gentlemen. They both declare that the Union cannot be dissolved—that no amount of oppression and infamy which can be heaped upon the South will force her to resistance, but like a whipt hound she will crouch at the feet of the "nigger worshipers," and kiss the hand that smites her. That the infamous Banks should put forth these sentiments is not strange, but to hear such things fall from the lips of Gov. Morehead, a southern man, assuming to speak for southern men, is passing strange. It is an insult to the manhood of the South—a truckling to the baseness of Northern rapacity, which will find no response in a true southern heart. Gov. Morehead may thus humble himself before Northern lust of power, but his followers will be few.

Mr. Clingman did Mr. Fillmore full and ample justice—and while he thinks Mr. Buchanan far preferable, to the South, said Mr. Fillmore, were he President, would no doubt administer the Government fairly. But the duty of the South is to defeat Fremont, and the inquiry is, how may this be accomplished? He then entered into an examination of the chances of success of the three candidates. Fremont will undoubtedly secure a strong vote, and to defeat him the entire South must stand united. Mr. Fillmore's strength, as shown in the late State elections in both sections of the Union, amounts to just nothing at all—for while every Southern State has gone for the Democracy, every Northern State has gone with the Fremont or Black Republican party. Mr. Fillmore cannot, in any possible contingency, be elected; he is out of the question altogether, and it is folly, nay more, it is criminal, for southern men to throw away their votes upon him, especially as the contest between Buchanan and Fremont will be close and the vote of one State may decide the fate of the South and the Union.

Mr. Clingman closed his address with an earnest appeal to the people to lay aside prejudice and examine this question with an eye single to the good of their country.—The address was listened to with great interest, and was well received. Mr. C's. manner disarmed even his foes. He spoke with the earnestness and plainness becoming the importance of the interests involved, and his whole speech breathed such a spirit of magnanimity and ardent devotion to the welfare of his country, as must commend his remarks to the careful consideration and serious thought of every one who heard them.

The present struggle rises in importance far above any considerations of mere party success or defeat. As a people, our all is at stake, and a bold, determined, and united effort can alone save us from the horrors of anarchy, revolution and civil war. We believe the great mass of our people see the matter in its true light, and will stand shoulder to shoulder at the ballot box in November, and like brothers of a common household, inheritors of a common destiny, they will forget past party prejudices and bickerings, and rally around that standard under which the lion hearted Democracy in every section are doing battle for the Constitution and the Union.

☞In several of the northern States, says the Mississippi Sunny South, the friends of Fillmore and Fremont have gone into a regular coalition. Since the fusion a contemporary suggests that the *ticket* which flaunts at the editorial head of the Know Nothing papers should read thus:

FOR PRESIDENT!
COL. JOHN MILLARD FILLMONT.
Of New Carolina.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JACKSON DAYTON,
Of Tenne Jersey.

☞The weather is mild and beautiful.—Rain is needed.

Senator Geyer, of Missouri.

We have now before us a letter written by the Hon. H. S. Geyer, Whig Senator from Missouri, in which he reluctantly, but in very decided terms, avows his determination to support the election of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency. Speaking of Mr. Fillmore's chances for election and the danger of a decision by the House, Mr. Senator Geyer says:

"Entertaining these opinions, I have endeavored to ascertain for my own guidance the relative strength of the several parties and the prospects of their respective candidates, and am satisfied that the contest is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont—that Mr. Fillmore cannot possibly obtain the electoral votes of more than five States, and and it is by no means certain that he can carry a single one. If, unfortunately, there should be no choice by the people, and the contest be transferred to the House of Representatives (a result that some of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore earnestly hope for and diligently strive to produce,) his prospects would not be improved. The contest would remain as before, between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont, and would terminate in the choice of one of them, or no election.

"But our sad experience on two memorable occasions—though in more tranquil times and a happier state of the republic—admonishes us that in the present condition of the public mind and of political parties it would be eminently perilous to our institutions to refer the Presidential election to the existing House of Representatives. The contest can and ought to be decided by the electoral colleges, and, because I believe that Mr. Buchanan is the only national candidate who can combine sufficient strength to secure that result and overcome the dangerous sectional organization represented by Mr. Fremont, but controlled by worse men, distinguished for their aggressive spirit and disloyalty to the Union, I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my purpose, as I believe it to be my duty, to yield to him my support in the pending election."

Mr. Geyer then proceeds to refute the arguments of those partisans of Mr. Fillmore who claim that all Whigs, on account of their former party relations, are under some obligation to support him, against his competitors in the election, without regard to consequences, and says:

"I can recognize no such obligations, and, if I did, would feel equally bound to support Mr. Dayton, the nominee of the Republican party for the Vice Presidency. He, too, was a Whig to as late a period and *with as fair a record* as Mr. Fillmore. These gentlemen, however, have abandoned the Whig party, and they and those who remain faithful to their flag stand in no nearer relation to each other than if they never belonged to the same organization."

Mr. Geyer continues:

"Had the political associations and principles of Mr. Fillmore, as they were at the close of his administration, remained unchanged—had he been brought forward as a candidate, resting his claims upon the acts and results of that administration—he would have been entitled to the confidence and support of national and conservative men of all parties.—But he has become a member and has accepted the nomination of a party—a secret, mysterious, oathbound organization, claiming to have 'arisen on the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties,' repudiating and denouncing both, and he cannot expect to derive support from either, but his claims must be judged by the principles of the party of which he is the representative. Of that party I have only to say, in the language of Senator Pearce, of Maryland, (whose admirable letter on the politics of the day I commend to the attention of the Whigs of Missouri,) that—'I did not approve of the mysterious system under which it was organized; the oaths administered to members upon initiation, and the discipline of the Order, by which secresy and obedience were secured.—How far all this has been dispensed with I do not know. The original plan of their organization I could not but condemn, as I do the adoption of any principle which founds a rule of political exclusion upon a diversity of religious faith.

"'The Northern wing of the party came into it, as I think, with purposes very different from those entertained by the rest. They adopted it as a cloak to schemes which all of us condemn and detest. The necessary affiliations of that wing of the party were with the anti-slavery men; and accordingly we find the mask now thrown off by the most of them, and see the development of their plans in such a measure as the Personal Liberty bill of Massachusetts, which nullifies a law of Congress, violates the constitutional guarantee for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and creates the fiercest and most dangerous discord between the North and the South.—Their members of Congress have, for the most part, been consolidated with the pernicious party miscalled Republican, and many of the delegates to their Presidential Convention have deserted to that motley alliance whose triumph would be the saddest calamity that ever befell our Union.'"

☞The New York Weekly News raps us over the knuckles for stating that the Yellow Fever was in that city, and also for calling New York a nasty place. Upon the authority of the News we state that the Fever is *not* there, as an epidemic, and we may add, we are glad of it. About the other matter, however, we are not so well convinced that we were wrong. We will compromise, by stating it as our opinion that New York is only *nasty* in spots. Will that do, Mr. News?

The News is doing gallant service in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, and if any of our friends wish to see how nobly the Democracy of the North are fighting for correct principles, let them subscribe forthwith for the New York News and National Democrat. This journal shows a clean record, as well as a clean and beautiful face—whatever may be the condition of New York generally.

The Right Spirit.

It is only the Democratic party at the North that has dared lift its voice in defence of the beleaguered South and a violated Constitution. Who has ever read in any but a Democratic paper in a non-slaveholding State such language as the following from the Ohio Statesman? This brave champion of truth and justice boldly tells the Abolitionists that when they make the issue of civil war, that they will find swords to cross and battles to be fought long before they cross Mason & Dixon's line. The friends of the Constitution at the North are pledged not only to vote with us at the polls, but to fight by our sides in resistance to the "bloody work" with which fanaticism threatens us. Hear the voice of the gallant Old Medary, of the Statesman, speaking forth from the very hot-bed of Abolitionism in Ohio:

We trust in God the "bloody work" will stop at once. We deplore all that has been done—and could wish that this last great guilt had never stained the foul stirts of Abolitionism. But the responsibility is upon that party. Had they kept, like honest and consistent men, the position they had always held on the Missouri Compromise, there would have been *no* "bloody work" in Kansas. Let us tell them that if this struggle is only to be settled by the "bloody work" they have bequeathed to Kansas, and if they hope to make the South and the North the parties to that "work" by whomsoever it is to be first pushed out of Kansas into the States, they will find men in the North ready to meet them, however "bloody" the "work," long before they can cross Mason and Dixon's line southward. The Constitution has friends in the North who are ready for its defence to the bitter end, whenever the Abolitionists dare to stake the issue on the hazards of civil war.—Let them be warned at once—that if they dare to disband the army, as they are attempting, in order to test the question by other forms of force, they will find the Democracy ready to take the place of the army, in defence of the public peace, and for the preservation of the Union.

A factious and treasonable though accidental, majority in the House of Representatives, seem resolved to continue the civil war in Kansas, and to strike down the army, that the President shall not have power to suppress that violence. Rather than suffer political defeat, they would spread the devastation of civil war all over the Northern and Southern States. If the leaders of Black Republicanism could rally men enough from the North, they would precipitate upon the South the sanguinary horrors of forcible abolition in the States. To that issue the party is rapidly tending, by its every step. Remember, gentlemen, there are two parties to that game, long before your hordes of deluded fanatics can reach the Southern border.

We hope yet, that the bloodshed in Kansas will at once cease. There is a constitutional and legal mode for solving all issues, consistently with peace and order. We will go to any length for that purpose. But if nothing else will do, if this Fremont party is bent on revolution and disunion now that they foresee their certain doom in November, even so let them come. The Union will find friends in the North, though the contest come in that shape. We speak for the National Democracy of the North, and we know the men. Let the Black Republicans, in the House of Representatives or out of it, look well to the ground on which they stand.

Gov. Geary in Kansas.

Gov. Geary, on a visit to Topeka, the Free State stronghold of Kansas, was besieged by the Abolitionists, who insisted that Robinson was still Governor, and that slavery was the cause of all the evils that had befallen the Territory. To this he replied:

"Gentlemen: *I come not to treat with but to govern you.* There is now in this Territory no other Governor than John W. Geary. I will protect the lives and property of every peace loving and law abiding citizen, with all the power committed to me. I will not for a moment tolerate any questioning of my authority. Every person in favor of restoring peace to this distracted Territory can range themselves under my banner; all others I will treat as bandits and robbers, and I will extirpate all such at the point of the bayonet. Don't talk to me about slavery or freedom—free State men or pro-slavery men—until we have restored the benign influence of peace to this beautiful country—until we have punished the murderer and driven out the bandit and rabble, and returned the industrious citizens to their homes and claims. Don't, I pray you, embarrass me with these political questions. You shall all, without distinction of party, be protected. This is not a time to talk about party, when men, women and children are daily murdered and driven from their homes. In God's name rise for a moment above party, and contemplate yourselves as men and patriots. I am your friend, your fellow-citizen, moved by no other impulse than the good of the bona fide inhabitants of this Territory and the protection of their lives and property. When peace shall be restored, I will see that every man of you is protected in his political rights."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing on the 19th ult., says:

What a change a week's energetic, impartial administration of affairs has produced here! Instead of the reign of terror, with every man thirsting for the blood of his enemy, confidence is being restored, squatters are returning to their claims, and hope is again drawing upon this country.

JUSTLY PUNISHED.—In a recent trial on the Chenango (N. Y.) Circuit, Miss H. D. Dunham recovered a verdict of $600 against Samuel K. Wiley, for libel, contained in a valentine which he sent her through the post office.

☞A few days ago one hundred head of mules were sold in Scott county, Kentucky, at an average of $177,50 each.

☞Look out for counterfeit bills of the denomination of $20 upon the State Bank of Tennessee—new issue.

The Bogus Whig Convention.

Speaking of the recent Baltimore Convention, the Raleigh Standard says:—

The leading men among the delegates from this State to the Baltimare Convention, were Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and Hon. John H. Bryan. We all know that these gentlemen were active co-operators with the Know Nothings last summer. Gov. Morehead presided at the Guilford K. N. mass meeting—Gov. Graham made a speech at that meeting, and Mr. Bryan addressed a K. N. meeting in Wilmington in April last.—Yet these gentlemen went to Baltimore as *Whigs*, to nominate Mr. Fillmore. It was a Know Nothing ticket from first to last.—What party do you belong to Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Mr. Bryan? Why, some people (the Know Nothings,) say our party is dead; but we think not,—we *call* ourselves Whigs, but we *vote* with the Know Nothings. What transparent humbuggery?

The Democratic Pioneer, speaking of the effect likely to be produced by this last Know Nothing dodge, says:—

As to the *effect* of this demonstration of *effete* politicians, it will be like that of the gnat upon the bull's horn—neither felt when present nor missed when departed—We are a matter-of-fact sort of man, and always try to take a practical view of passing events. And, when the result of the Convention was announced, (which took nobody by surprise,) we cast about in our vicinity to see if the action of the old-line Whig Convention had produced any perceptible effect. None, whatever! We have not been able to find a man who has been influenced by it. All those who will vote for Fillmore intended doing so any how, even if no Convention had been held.—There are no changes. We hear of none, at all events. The nomination of Fillmore by the old-line Whigs produces no enthusiasm—it has been received as a preconceived, foregone conclusion. That is the case here. Reader, apply the same test in your own neighborhood, and see if the same result does not follow. See whether you can find an old-line Whig who refused to support Fillmore before, and has been induced to support him by the action of the late Convention at Baltimore.

The best common-sense solution of the matter is, that, seeing the inevitable overthrow of Know Nothingism and cordially hating Democracy, they are preparing for a decent retreat—and hence seek to fall back upon the old Whig party, which they hope to resuscitate.

Still They Come!

George D. Gray, a prominent Know Nothing of Virginia, and President of the Fillmore and Donelson Club of Culpepper county, is out in a powerful letter to the Club, resigning the Presidency thereof and declaring his determination to vote for Buchanan. We make room for a single extract from his admirable letter:

GENTLEMEN:—At the first meeting of your Club, held more than a month since, you did me the honor to elect me your President, much against my own wishes. I then stated to you as you will remember, both before and after my election, that I reserved to myself the right to vote for Mr. Buchanan should I thereafter become convinced in my own mind that Mr. Fillmore had no chance for an election, and that the contest for the Presidency of the United States was between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont. *That contingency has happened. I am now thoroughly convinced that there is not a shadow of a chance for Mr. Fillmore's election by the people.*

* * * * * * *

The contest is therefore between the Democratic and Black Republican parties, and of course I cannot hesitate in my choice between them.

A PRINCELY DEFAULTER COMING TO AMERICA.—We are to be honored by the arrival of Prince Meclenburg Schwerin, brother of one of the reigning Grand Dukes of Europe, a magnificent defaulter to the amount of more than half a million of pounds sterling. Legal measures have troubled the Prince, and made his position so uncomfortable that he has concluded to get into the locality where they create defaulters and absquatulators, expecting, no doubt, to find it rather home-like in this city. Of course he will make a bee hive for New York city; and as a defaulter of half million, will take the position he has, by the talent to get this much in debt, so justly earned. Stand aside, ye small fry, who have only stolen one hundred thousand, and make way for the Prince.—*New York Day Book.*

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A letter in Fred. Douglass' paper, dated Sept. 17th, from a Northern city, records the horrible death of a fugitive slave. It says:

"We had a fearful slave case here a few days since. A slave man was closely packed in a box at ———; the box marked goods, and consigned to a friend at this place, per Express. When the box was opened, the poor wretch was found dead, his countenance horribly contorted, and his body drawn into a knot. It appeared on examination that the box had no air holes.

We saw one of Franklin's Almanacks, yesterday, for the year 1758, "printed and sold by B. Franklin, Philadelphia." This was several years before we began to stick types. *Boston Post.*

God is in all history, whether he be seen or not; in its minutest windings, its gentlest ripple, its roaring cataract, its longest chapter and shortest paragraph, at your funerals and at your festivals, beside the baby's cradle and above the monarch's throne.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS—BIG SNAKES.—The brig Plant, just arrived from Africa, brought to Salem several monster snakes—anacondas; one eighteen feet long, and another thirty-five feet in length. These snakes, when at liberty, are ravenous and dangerous, and will seize animals of large size, and after crushing them so as to break all their bones, will swallow them whole. The crew of the Planet reports that the largest of these snakes had devoured a woman and a child before it was taken. On Saturday they were preparing to feed it with a good sized dog.—*Newburyport Herald, September 22.*

☞On Tuesday last, according to appointment, Mr. Hyman, K. N. candidate for Elector addressed the people at this place. He spoke an hour and a half, and was replied to by W. W. Avery, Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector, in a speech of equal length.

Of Mr. Hyman's speech we have but little to say, having dissected his former effort at this place, and nothing new being brought forward on this occasion. There is a point or two, however, that we wish to notice briefly. Mr. Hyman labored very hard to wake up and reanimate the corpse of a hobby which his party were once fond of riding, and which, in fact, they rode to death, years ago. We allude to the old trick of trying to make a little capital by claiming to be Union men *par excellence!* Mr. H. asked Mr. Avery if he was for dissolving the Union in case Fremont is elected. Mr. Avery replied that he disliked to contemplate such a contingency, and had no line of action marked out for himself—indeed, he did not think it could possibly happen, for the people intended to prevent it by electing Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Hyman admitted that he thought the election of Fremont would dissolve the Union. Mr. Fillmore says it will, and yet Mr. H. says he will submit—he will acquiesce in the will of the majority, even though that majority be made up of the avowed enemies of the South and the Union, who declare their purpose to be the abolition of slavery and the utter ruin and degradation of the South!!

Mr. Hyman does not appear to be very sanguine of Mr. Fillmore's election. He named some five or six States which he thought might go for him. He said that he might be elected, if the entire South would unite upon him. But, as Mr. Avery said, is it very reasonable to ask a million of voters to abandon their opinions and convictions, and go over to two hundred thousand? Give Mr. Fillmore all the States Mr. Hyman claimed for him, and what does it amount to? He cannot be elected, and the only possible result would be to throw the election into the House of Representatives. But he cannot get even five or six States, and our candid opinion is that he will not get twenty electoral votes in the Union.

Of Mr. Avery much was expected, from his high standing as a forcible and ready debater, and a powerful advocate of our great National principles. He said he came here to discuss principles, but his competitor had seen proper to "eschew" the examination and defence of his own creed, and to talk more of "availability" than any thing else. He then proceeded to vindicate the character of Mr. Buchanan from certain allegations, and spoke of his life long devotion to the interests of the *whole* country—how he had always voted and stood with the men of the South, in defence of their constitutional rights.—He read from the Spectator to show that Mr. Hyman once endorsed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and showed that that gentleman had turned a complete sommerset to get on Mr. Fillmore's platform. He spoke in terms of just derision of the late bogus Whig Convention, and reminded the people that Donelson only four years since charged Fillmore with conniving at an immense swindle practised upon the Treasury of the United States, and yet we now see the accused and the accuser on the same ticket, and both endorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Avery, after hitting his competitor some awful licks, and demonstrating to the entire satisfaction of the crowd that Know Nothingism was a "bad egg," and that Fillmore stood no earthly chance of election, made a thrilling appeal to the people to rally to the defence of their rights under the Constitution—to forget party and act for country. He made a telling speech, and its effect will be seen in an increased Democratic vote. As an indication of the feeling of the large crowd, we may state that Mr. Avery was repeatedly applauded in the most enthusiastic manner, while Mr. Hyman's friends did not once relax from their severe gravity and silence. They felt, no doubt, that to them the occasion was rather a gloomy and disheartening one. A couple of the Know Nothing brethren came to Mr. Hyman's relief, and undertook to catechise Mr Avery.—He answered them all promptly and to the point, and although it was a slight exhibition of an attempt to play the game of "three pluck one," they are heartily welcome to all they made.

MELANCHOLLY AFFAIR.—Quite a distressing affair occurred on Friday last near Concord. Mr. Gillis S. Hitchins, whilst laboring under insanity from religious excitement, caused the death of his only child, aged three years, by cutting its throat from ear to ear. He was moved to the commission of the deed by the belief that he was called upon to offer the child up in sacrifice. His wife, impressed with a similar conviction, it is said, endorsed the deed. Hitchins was conveyed to the Georgetown jail a raving maniac.—*Delaware Rep.*

TO SPORTSMEN.—Wash your gun barrels in spirits of turpentine, by dipping a rag or sponge fastened on your gun rod into the liquid and swabbing them out two or three times, when they will be cleansed from all impurities and can be used almost instantly, as the turpentine will evaporate and leave the barrels dry; even if they are a little moist it will not prevent their going off, like water.—After being washed thus, there is no danger of rust as when water is used. I am an old and experienced gunner, and have practiced this for years.—*Scientific American.*

Pay your debts, if you can.

Texan News.

Arrivals at New Orleans bringing Galveston dates to the 11th inst., furnish some interesting intelligence, for a summary of which we are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune:

The Galveston News publishes the following letter in relation to the late contemplated insurrection in Colorado county:

COLUMBUS, Colorado, County, September 19, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—The object of this communication is to state to you all the facts of any importance connected with a recent intended insurrection.

Our suspicions were aroused about two weeks ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the county was called, and a committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter, and lay the facts before the people of the county for their consideration. The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time they were in full possession of the facts of a well organized and systematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie-knives, guns and ammunition. Their passwords of organization were adopted, and their motto, "leave not a shadow behind."

Last Saturday, the 6th inst., was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs. At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort, with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the county, kill all the whites, save the above exception, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "free State," (Mexico.)

Notwithstanding the intense excitement which moved every member of our community, and the desperate measures to which men are liable to be led on by such impending danger to which we had been exposed by our indulgence and lenity to our slaves, we must say the people acted with more caution and deliberation than ever before characterized the action of any people under similar circumstances.

More than two hundred negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death.—But by unanimous consent the law was withheld and their lives spared, with the exception of three of the ring leaders, who were on last Friday, the 5th instant at two o'clock P. M., hung in compliance with the unanimous voice of the citizens of the county.

Without exception, every Mexican in the county was implicated. They were arrested and ordered to leave the county within five days, and never again to return under the *penalty of* death. There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the prime movers of the affair, that was not arrested, but we hope that he may yet be, and have meted out to him such reward as his black deed demands.

We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt with accordingly. And, for the benefit of the Mexican population, we would here state that a resolution was passed by the unanimous voice of the county, forever forbidding any Mexican from coming within the limits of the county.

Peace, quiet and good order are again restored, and by the watchful care of our Vigilance Committee, a well organized patrol and good discipline among our planters, we are persuaded that there will never again occur the necessity of a communication of the character of this.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN H. ROBSON,
H. A. TATUM,
J. H. HICKS,
Corresponding Committee.

A DANGER.—The death of Lorenzo B. Shepard in his bath tub should be a renewed caution to abstain at night from the powerful stimulus of cold water upon an exhausted system. More than one fatal result has recently followed this violation of hygienic law within the circle of widely known New Yorkers. Mr. S. had made an exhausting political speech in the evening in New Jersey, reached his home about one o'clock in the morning, and went into a bath. He was found dead in it.—*Albany Journal.*

"THE SENATE MUST BE CRUSHED."—Burlingame, in his speech at his reception in Boston, made the following bold avowal:

"When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will be not the President of a party nor of a section, but the tribune of the people, and after we have exterminated a few miserable dough-faces from the North, then, if the slave Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether millstones of our power."

☞The Charleston Mercury comes to us in mourning for the death of one of its editors, Wm. R. Taber, jr., who fell in a duel with Edward Magrath, on Monday afternoon last. The difficulty originated from the publication of communications in the *Mercury*, in reference to the Hon. A. G. Magrath, a candidate for Congress from the Charleston District.—The name of the author of the communications was not demanded, but a peremptory challenge was sent and accepted, and, at the third fire, Mr. Taber fell, the ball taking effect in his head. The weapons were pistols, and the distance ten paces.

The surviving editor of the *Mercury* thus speaks of his late associate:

"In the presence of death,—the death of one who has been intimately associated with us for years, and who breathed as true a heart as ever beat on the soil of Carolina,—we bow our heads in sorrow and in suffering, and pass by all consideration of party conflict, in the sense that we have lost a friend, true and tried, and a brother in the hard duties that make up our connection with the public life. It will not be easy to find a braver and more self-sacrificing spirit—it will not be often that the community will be called upon to mourn over the extinction of a more brilliant and generous intellect."

THE TRADE OF MEMPHIS.—The trade of Memphis, Tenn., is increasing in regular arithmetical progression. For the year ending on the 1st September, 1856, it amounted to $25,000,000, as follows: In cotton, $12,000,000; wheat, flour and corn, $1,000,000; groceries, merchandise, &c., $10,000,000; manufactured articles, $1,200,000.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

The Educational Convention on the 21st October--To the Public.

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that all the arrangements for the Educational Convention, to be held in Salisbury on Tuesday, the 21st day of October, (inst.) have been completed.

Essayists of distinction have been procured on all the subjects proposed at the preliminary meeting in Goldsboro in May last, and from reliable information in my possession I feel authorized to say that the ensuing convention promises to be the most respectable and imposing one of the kind ever assembled in North Carolina. It will form an important era in the educational history of the State, and from it will probably date more combined and systematic effort on the part of all the friends of the great cause which calls it together.

In the name of that cause—on behalf of the Committee of preparations, a cordial invitation to attend this Convention is again given to all the friends of education in North Carolina. Let no one stay away for the want of a special invitation, as such could not be sent to every individual, and let it be distinctly understood, that it is important for the leading Schools and Colleges to be represented. Teachers and officers of Common Schools are particularly requested to attend—indeed the invitation is special to every friend of North Carolina.

All who attend will be furnished with free return tickets over the Rail Roads of the State, and the people of Salisbury will freely entertain the delegates while there. The Convention will probably organize, and hold its first session on Tuesday evening, at early candle light.

C. H. WILEY, *Chairman of Committee of Preparations.*

Papers friendly to the cause will please publish the above.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—Lewis Clark, a boy aged sixteen, went to Frostburg, on Monday night, 8th instant, and obtained liquor with which he became deeply intoxicated.—He was carried home speechless, and never afterward spoke. On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, death put an end to his sufferings.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MASON.—Advices from Washington, of the 22d inst., state that the resignation of Judge Mason, as Commissioner of Patents, is still pending. It is rumored that the cause of his resignation is the interference by the Secretary of the Interior with some of the details of his business during Mr. Mason's absence.

The sugar crop in Cuba is represented to be in a promising condition, and should no unexpected mishap occur, the Havana papers are congratulating their readers on the brilliant prospects for the planters under the present high range of prices. In some districts, however, the Indian corn, yams and plantains have been almost destroyed by the heavy gale of the 27th ult.

Misfortunes never come alone, but always in troops.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 30th Sept., 1856, which, if not called for within three months, will be forwarded to the Post Office Department as dead letters:

Allen Israel	Huysmore Mrs A M
Alexander M J	Knox Mrs E A
Alexander W J	Ledford W
Alexander Mrs J M	Leverett James
Anderson John	Mangum Rev A W
Attmore Sitgraves	Marsh Rev J B 2
Baker Allen	Marshall Mrs C
Barnett Alex	Mathis C C
Basset David	Miller G R
Bates W M	Miller Joseph jr
Bedan Col R L	Mitchell J B
Bell R M	Monion N
Bell Miss Samautha	Montgomery L
Blake Walter	Moore Charles
Blanchard Thomas	Myers Mrs W R 2
Blanton Jas O	Myers Wm jr
Brown Joseph A 2	Myers W R
Burett Rev J S	McIver Mrs J J
Bush Dr D P	McKinney Miss C 2
Butner T	Nance F W
Byers & Rowan	Paker John
Citten Mrs Harriet	Patton J L
Cole E R	Perry H H
Clark Jno C	Phillips Elisha
Dingler John J	Porter Miss L E
Dubose Samuel	Pyatt Jos B
Erwin Robt B	Rea D L
Farrer Charles D	Rakshaw A G
Faine John N	Reed Miss Anna
Foster Mrs Thomas	Robertson Alex
Gardner Mrs	Sales Theophilus
Garland Mrs Hetty	Sandford E D
Gaston Wm	Sherrill B
General Land Office for western N C	Sims Col J L
	Spaulding W W 2
Goodson John	Smith S L
Gillet Able	Smith Jas S
George S D	Smith Wm E
Goodwyn Mrs T J	Smart John
Gibbes Arthur M	Stark Col John
Gilliam Wm	Stapp Jesse
Green F D	Starnes Miss M A
Greer Miss Adelaide	Stoop Elias
Gudger Mrs E R	Stradley Rev T
Guerin Dr H C	Summey George
Hall Mrs Sarah E	Sumner John
Hendrix Leroy	Swan Stephen
Hireault V	Swift George 2
Hodges Joseph	Tatam M H
Hampton Wm	Taylor Mrs S W 2
Henderson L A	Watkins Fhos
Hughey George	Watson W H
Hughey Wm	Westmoreland J
Holt E A 2	Webb Maj T L 2
Jarrett R H	Whitset Miss Sarah
Johnston Mrs E C	Williams A S
Jones James	Williams Daniel
Jackson Granville	Wilson W T
Jackson S T	Williamson Mr
Hirk Dr Jno W	Yelton J
Hirk Miss Marian 2	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will take two apprentices and learn them the Blacksmithing business. Sober, steady young men, by making early application, can have advantageous situations.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, Aug. 28, 1856.

CONCERT.

A VOCAL and instrumental Concert will be given by the Ladies of the H. C. F. College, under the direction of Mr. Hildebrand and assisted by his Quartett Band and other amateurs, on Wednesday evening, October 8th, at the Court House.

Price of admission, 25 cents; gentleman with one or two ladies 50 cents. The proceeds to be appropriated to the purchase of musical instruments for the use of the College. The performances will commence at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Oct. 2, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each Class Separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In the case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail,*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name.*) of (*name the town;*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class.*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor,*) of [*name the town*] and State of [*name the State*] and [*name of second guarantors, &c.;*] hereby undertake that the above named [*name the bidder or bidders*] will will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantors.*]

I certify that the above named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow-pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak plank
6—White pine and spruce lumber, seasoned
7—Lime
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
10—Slate
11—Iron and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
20—Hay and straw
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Packing
25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow pine
5—Hard wood
6—White pine, spruce, &c.
7—Lime, hair, &c.
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints. oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing, hose, &c.
25 Iron work and castings
26 Machinery and tools
28 Lightning conductors
29 Diving bell

PHILADELPHIA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Seasoned yellow pine timber
4 Seasoned yellow pine lumber
5 Oak and hardwood timber
6 Seasoned white pine timber & lumber
7 Lime and hair
9 Gravel and sand
10 Tin
11 Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing, and hose
26 Machinery

NAVAL ASYLUM.

CLASS No. 1 Clothing
2 Hats, boots, sho's, &c.
3 Provisions
4 Groceries
5 Dry goods
6 Bread, &c.
7 Tobacco
8 Chandlery
9 Hardware
10 Iron and nails
11 Paints, oil, and glass
12 Files
13 Lumber
14 Provender
15 Forewood
16 Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
6 White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber
7 Lime and hair
8 Cement
9 Sand and gravel
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
13 Pig iron
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay and straw
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing and hose

NORFOLK.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine.
5 Black walnut boards,
6 White pine
7 Lime
8 Cement
9 Sand
11 Iron, iron spikes and nails,
12 Steel
14 Files
15 Paints, oils, and glass
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware,
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting and packing

PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine timber
4 Yellow pine lumber
5 Hard wood timber and lumber
6 White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber
7 Lime
9 Cockle shells
11 Iron, iron nails, and spikes
12 Steel
14 Files
45 Paints, oils, glass, &c.
16 Ship chandlery
17 Hardware,
18 Stationery
19 Firewood
20 Hay
21 Provender
22 Charcoal
23 Belting, packing and hose
26 Machinery

BOSTON.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks
2—Stone
3—Yellow pine timber
4—Yellow pine lumber
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber
7—Lime and hair
8—Cement
9—Gravel and sand
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails
12—Steel
14—Files
15—Paints, oils, and glass
16—Ship chandlery
17—Hardware
18—Stationery
19—Firewood
20—Hay
21—Provender
22—Charcoal
23—Iron castings

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids.—All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix date for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one third of the quantities stated, [and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,] during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles.—Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance [eighty, per cent.] will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

October 2, 1856. w4w

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER
Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.
june 5, 1856.

Important FACTS Which Interest EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 77.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post-roads:

[CONCLUDED.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Bristol via Londebaugh's Corner Oxford Valley Summerville and Asheland to Dallington.

From Bethlehem to Bath.

From New Castle via Brooks Harlandsburg and Pelain Grove to Centreville (Steepping Rock) Post Office.

From Bristol by Londe Borough's Corner Oxford Valley Summerville and Oakland to Dallington.

From Bristol via Centreville and Falls to Yardleville.

From Shakelegville via Londy Creek and Luttons Corner to Evansburg.

From Reading in Berks county to New Holland in Lancaster county.

From Stoddardsville via Clifton to Summersville.

From Saxonburgh via Cyprus Cross Roads and Winfield Furnace to State Lick.

From Kittaning via Davis Knoxville Rural Village to Dayton.

From Brady's Bend via Millers Ferry and Black Fox Furnace to Callensburg.

From Worthington to Millersburg.

From New Washington via Millers Store, Hortons and Neals Mill to Punxsatawney.

From Southwest— to Gael and

From Callenburg to Reinenburgh in Clarion county.

From Morrisdale to Bylartown.

From Punxsatawney via Speankles Mill to Pleasantville.

From Laporte via Eaglesman Forkville Eldreds Shenk to Canton.

From Brady's to Millers Eddy.

From Gap P. O. by Bashhill Centre to Moorstown P. O.

From Indiana to West Lebanon in Indiana county.

From Centerville (Penns Creek P. O.) through Mercer's Valley to Middle Creek, P. O.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Natural Grove to Johnsonville.

From Gorkville to Lyons Store North Carolina.

From Jefferson P. O. via Neil, Graham's Blackeneys Bridge Lynchwood and Perkins to Camden.

From Lexington Court House by Sawyer's Mills, Bull Swamp to F. M. Bates &c.

From Camden via Jefferson, McCroghan Chesterfield C. H. to Cheraw.

From Ninety six Depot via Coopersville, Grove Hill to Richardsonville.

From Riching's Mills via Robert Garvin's jr and Neil Ablis to Rishe' Store.

TENNESSEE.

From Seviersville to Strawberry Plains.

From Hillsboro by Prairie Plains, Kenleys Store to Decherd, Franklin county.

From Russelsville to Smeidsville.

From Clinton via Montgomery Jamestown to Livingston.

From Concord via Scarborough Mills to Robertsville.

From Post Oak Springs to Yellow Springs.

From Waverly to Dover by Magnolia in Stewart county.

From Straight Fork to Snyder's.

From Russelville via Spring Vale and Warrensburg to Conoy Branch.

From Springhill via Vastals Tan Yard and Santa Fe to Williamsport.

From Speedwell via Clearfield to Boston (Kentucky.)

From Lebanon to Cookville via Gordonsville and Trousdale's Ferry.

From Concord via Lowe's Ferry P. O. and Louisville Marysville to Mount Vale Springs.

From Mossy Creek by Leadvale and Parrotsville to Warm Springs (N. C.)

From McMinville (Linn) to Danville (Ken) via Sparta Cookville, Livingston (Linn) thence to Danville.

TEXAS.

From Austin via Kapps Mills, Cammonville, Pittsburg Middleton and Curiate to Pesterdale.

From Whalock by Owensville Eutaw, Polk and Steel's Creek to Springfield.

From Liberty via Livingston and Sumpter to Crockett.

From Eutaw via Alto Springs to Springfield.

From Watt by Birdsdale, Alton and Sherman's to Preston's.

From Jefferson via Linden Douglassville, Boston and De Kalb to Clarksville.

From Dallas by Birdsville and Weatherford to Fort Belknap.

From Paris via Greenville to Kaufman.

From Austin by Gatesville Meridian and Wardville to Dallas.

From Crockett via Palestine and Athens to Kaufman.

From Kaufman via Millwood Spring Hill to Bonham.

From Tyler in Smity county by Hamburg and Lileco to Waxahache's Ellis county.

From Birdville via Asheland, Walnut Creek Village to Fort Belknap.

From Alton via Dallette, Ranch Ashland Cream Level to Weatherford.

From San Antonio to San Diego in California.

From McKinney via Alton to Birdville.

From Alto in Cherokee county, by Rusk, Jacksonville Larissa to Tyler in Smith county.

From Camden via Belleview and Berrien to Tyler.

From Indianola by New Braumfels and Middleton to Fredericksburg.

From Chaffeville via Lafayette Baconi's Store to Quitman.

From Palestine to Alto Springs.

From Henderson to Bartage via Grand Bluff.

From Linwood by the Rossel Place near the Ferry on Neuces River and Hancock's to Nogallis Prairie in Trinity county.

From Anderson via Kellum's Sulphur Springs, Lee's, Vassbaiders, Wilson's Store Joseph Hinson's to Fairfield.

From Bonham via Kentucky Town and Pilot Grove to McKinney.

From Springfield by Killsborough, Wardville, Fort Worth and Mount Calem to Birdsville.

From Tyler via Hamburg Lelico to Waxahatchie.

From Crockett by Randolph Carthops and Fishers to Nashogdoches.

From Clarksville via Mt. Pleasant to Tyler.

From Henderson via Knoxville Lavissa and Kickapoo to Palestine in Anderson county.

From Austin to Fredersburg.

From Sarvant by Paris and Lake creek to Jernigaw.

From Austin via Florence and Galesville to Waco.

From Jasper by Anderson's Ferry on the Angelma River, Motts and Jonesville in Cherokee county.

From Gaveston via Richmond to Lagrange.

From Coffeeville, Upshur county, by Lafayettee Bacon's Store and Hooker's to Quitman, in Wood county.

From Austin via up the west bank of the Colorado to Burn's Ford, from thence by Mormon Mill to Hamilton.

From Nacogdoches bo Rainbalt's, Caledonia and Walnut Hill to Carthage, in Panola county—

From Austin via Burleson to Gatesville.

From Fort Belknap to Preston.

From Liberty Herill to Lampogas.

From Sabine Pass via Beaumont and Jasper to San Augustine.

From Austin to Benleson.

From Fredericksburg to Austin.

From San Augustine via Carthage and Brewster's Bluff to Marshall's.

From La Grange, in Fayette county, to Galveston via Richmond.

From Austin to Gatesville, Coyell county.

From Huntsville via Madisonville, Leona, Centreville, Fairfield and Corxranica to Waxahatchie.

From Tyler by Hamburg, Brownsboro, Athens, Buffalo, Taos, to Waxahatchio.

From Anderson via Kellene's Springs, Lee, Washbindee's, Wilson's Store and Hanson's to Fairfield.

From Alto to Sumpter.

From Cedar City via Harmon's, Pine Valley, to Santa Clora.

From Paris by Wright's Ferry, on Red River, Lackfatch, Eaglestown, Pytchlin's Howell's Harris' Hill, and Sterrit's, to Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

UTAH.

From Cedar City, via Harmony, Pine Valley, to Santa Clara.

VIRGINIA.

From Morgantown via Woffington, Clinton, Furnace and Gladesville to Kingwood.

From Central Plains to Seven Islands, in the county of Flurvannia.

From Boggsville via Spring Creek to Running Spring.

From West Milford via New Milton to Oxford.

From Goshen Bridge Alum Springs to Cowpasture Bridge.

From Rock Creek via Mouth Gillut Creek Little Halls Creek and Clearfield Fork of Sandy River to Lazwell Court House.

From near Coleman's Store Sockson county via Pond and Luckery Creeks to West court house.

From Penn's Boro to North Bend.

From Middlebourne via Mouth Elk Fork Creek and Cavises Schoolhouse to New Martinsville.

From Jackson Courthouse via Elk Fork of Mill Creek to Walton.

From Langley via Lewinville to Fairfield C. H.

From Sweet Spring to Stephen Hooks.

From Blaunts Store to Sinking Creek.

From Central Depot on V. & F. R. to Laurel Fork—

From Madesin in Rockingham county North Carolina via Smith's Store and Smith and Moore's Store, in Henry county Virginia to Horse Pasture Store in the same county.

From Martinsville via Fraylorsville and County Line Mills thence by Magis Store and Spa Brook Station to Pratrick Court-house—

From Elamsville via Mr— Griffins Store and Robert Saunder's to Rocky Mount in Franklin county.

From Martinsville via Rough and Ready Mills and Pallamans to Mr. Griffins Store in Franklin county.

From Leatherwoods Store in Henry county, by Elgers Store to Shady Grove in Franklin county.

From Nevis Ferry on the Richmond and Danville railroad via Peytonsburg and Raceville to Chalk Level in Pittsylvania.

From Appomatox Depot on the South Side railroad via Oakville and Panky and Grays Store to Berk Creek.

From Central Plains to Seven Islands Flurvanna county.

From Amherst C. H. vis Pedler Mills to Big Island Bedford county.

From Jettersville in Amelia county to Cumberland C. H.

From Chapmansville, Logan county, by Mrs. Toney's and Twelve Miles Creek, to Wayne Court House.

From Central Depot, Virginia and Tennessee railroad, Montgomery county, Virginia, via Grayson's Mills, to Iddian Creek, Floyd county, Virginia.

VERMONT.

From Lynden Corner to Island Pond.

WISCONSIN.

From Sparta C. H. by Burr Oak Los Angelos Galesville to Monteville on the Mississippi.

From Mineral Point by Linden Constance Higland Tulaskee Miscada and Orion to Richland Centre.

From Burlington in the county of Racine by the way of Vienna Honey Creek, East Troy and Troy Centre in the county of Waurester.

From Port Andrew via Spencer, Petersburg and Langdon's to Lynxville.

From Ontonagon to Superior.

From Heudson via River Falls, Forestville Seely's to North Repin.

From River Falls in Pierce county to Brookville in St. Croix county.

From Mineral Point to Orion and Richland Centre.

From Labrosse in Jarget Lake Hokah San Jacinto, Houston, Rushford Chatfield, High Forest to Mankata Minnesota Territory.

From Unleith (Illinois) via Potosi to Lancaster Wisconsin.

From Hayle Green via Meeker's North Elk Grove and Bethel to Cottage Inn.

From Wingville via Sylvester and Knowlton's Mill Bascobel, Manhatton Marrietta Lowersville to Vieroguar.

From Newport via Plainville, Point, Bluff Quincy Strong's Prairie, Grand Rapids and Plower Portage to Steven's Point.

From Hudson to St. Paul.

From Hudson via River Falls and Rush River to North Pepin.

From Hudson to Prescott (increase) Prairie du Chien to Stillwater (do)

From Prairie du Chien by Johnsons Landing and Waukon Iowa to Elliotta Minnesota Territory.

Kenamee to Sturgeon Bay.

From Green Bay to Wausau.

From Columbus via Waterloo to Jefferson.

From Waupacca via Secundinavia to Steven's Point.

From Wyocena via Pardueville to Montillo.

From Warsaw to Bayfield.

From Bayfield to Superior.

From Falls of St. Croix to Bayfield Minnesota.

From Berlin in Marquette county, to Steven's Point, in Portage county.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From Cowlitta Landing to Boice Fort Prairie.

From Pacific City to Olmpia via Osterville and Braceport.

From Cathlamet to Olmpia.

From Oakpoint to Mount Prairie.

From Olympia to Fort Montgomery via Nathan Eaton's and Lelm Pairie.

From Steilacoom to Fort Walla Walla via Military Road.

From Steila coom to Seattle.

APPROVED, August 18, 1856.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

June 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

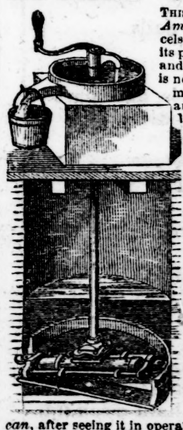
CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs Lemons. &c went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventer, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

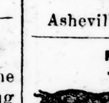
Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

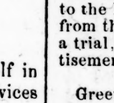


THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop Call and examine for yourself.

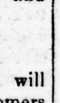
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville mar20tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.



OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.



SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

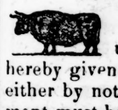
HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856 —tf

TAKE NOTICE.



Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP**, in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20. 1856—tf.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

MADISON LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of October, 1856, I will proceed to sell all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Chunn, deceased; including the

STAND AND BRIDGE,

the late residence of said Chunn.

The sale will be made on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS. One and two years credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Sept. 18, 1856. td

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!! New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this countrv.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of O tober.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French Spanish, German, Drawing Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L L.D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.

August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856 tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf